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JOHN RANDOLPH, or ROANOKE.

From a volume of Sketches now preparing for the press, by the author of Clinton Bradshaw, &c.

"Great wits to madness are nearly allied."

I remember some years since to have seen John Randolph in Baltimore. I had frequently read and heard descriptions of him, and one day, as I was standing in Market, now Baltimore street, I remarked a tall, thin, unique looking being hurrying towards me with a quick, impatient step, evidently much annoyed by a crowd of boys who were following close at his heels, not in the obsequious mirth with which they would have followed a crazy or a drunken man, or an organ grinder and his monkey, but in the silent curious wonder with which they would have hunted a Chinese bedecked in full costume. I instantly knew the individual to be Randolph, from the descriptions. I therefore advanced towards him, that I might make a full observation of his person without violating the rules of courtesy in stopping to gaze at him. As he approached, he occasionally turned towards the boys with an angry glance, but without saying any thing, and then hurried on as if to outstrip them, but it would not do. They followed close behind the orator, each one observing him so intently that he said nothing to his companions. Just before I met him he stopped a Mr. C., a cashier of one of the banks, said to be as old a fish as John himself. I loitered in a store close by, and, unnoticed, remarked the Roanoke orator for a considerable time, and really he was the strangest looking being I ever beheld.

His long thin legs, about as thick as a strong walking cane, and of such a shape, were encased in a pair of tight small clothes, so tight that they seemed part and parcel of the limbs of the wearer. Handsome white stockings were fastened with great dexterity at the knees by a small gold buckle, and over them, coming about half way up the calf, were a pair of what I believe, are called hose, coarse and country knit. He wore shoes. They were old-fashioned, and fastened also with buckles—huge ones. He trod like an Indian, without turning his toes out, but plunking them down straight ahead. It was the fashion in those days to wear a fan-tailed coat, with a small collar, and buttons far apart behind, and few on the breast. Mr. Randolph's were the reverse of all this, and, instead of his coat being fan-tailed, it was what, we believe, the knights of the needle call swallow-tailed; the collar was immensely large, the buttons were in kissing proximity, and they sat together as close on the breast of the garment as the fasteners at a crowded public festival. His waist was remarkably slender; so slender that, as he stood his arms akimbo, he could easily, as I thought, with his long bony fingers have spanned it. Around him his coat, which was very tight, was held together by one button, and, in consequence, an inch or more of tape, to which it was attached, was perceptible where it was pulled through the cloth. About his neck he wore a large white cravat, in which his chin was occasionally buried as he moved his head in conversation; no shirt collar was perceptible; every other person seemed to pride himself upon the size of his, as they were then worn large. Mr. Randolph's complexion was precisely that of a mummy, withered, sallow, dry and bloodless; you could not have placed a pin's point on his face where you would not have touched a wrinkle. His lips were thin, compressed, and colorless; the chin, beardless as a boy's, was broad for the size of his face, which was small, his nose was straight, with nothing remarkable in it, except perhaps it was too short. He wore a fur cap, which he took off, standing a few moments uncovered. I observed that his head was quite small, a characteristic which is said to have marked many men of talent, Byron and Chief Justice Marshall, for instance. Judge Burnett, of Cincinnati, who has been alike distinguished at the bar, on the bench, and in the United States Senate, and whom I have heard no less a judge and possessor of talent than Mr. Hammond, of the Gazette, say was the clearest and most impressive speaker he ever heard, has also a very small head. Mr. Randolph's hair was remarkably fine—fine as an infant's, and thin. It was very long, and was parted with great care on the top of his head, and was tied behind with a bit of black ribbon about three inches from his neck; the whole of it formed a queue not thicker than the little finger of a delicate girl. His forehead was low, with no bumpology about it; but his eye, though sunken, was most brilliant and startling in its glance. It was not an eye of profound, but of impulsive and passionate thought, with an expression at times such as physicians describe to be that of insanity, but an insanity which seemed to quicken, not destroy, intellectual acuteness. I never beheld an eye that struck me more. It possessed a species of fascination, such as would make you wonder over the character of its possessor, without finding any clue in your wanderings to discover, except that he was passionate, way-

ward, and fearless. He lifted his long bony finger impressively as he contended, and gesticulated with it in a peculiar manner. His whole appearance struck me, and I could easily imagine how, with his great command of language, so appropriate and full, so brilliant and classical, joined to the vast information that his discursive oratory enabled him to exhibit in its fullest extent, from the storehouse of which the vividness of his imagination was always pointing out a happy analogy, or bitter sarcasm, that startled the more from the fact that his hearers did not perceive it until the look, tone, and finger brought it down with the suddenness of lightning, and with its effects, upon the head of his adversary; taking all this into consideration, I could easily imagine how, when almost a boy, he won so much fame, and preserved it so long and with so vast an influence, notwithstanding the eccentricity and inconsistency of his life, public and private.

By the bye, the sudden, unexpected and aphoristic way in which Randolph often expressed his sentiments, had much to do with his oratorical success. He would, like Dean Swift, make a remark, seemingly a compliment, and explain it into a sarcasm, or he would utter an apparent sarcasm, and turn it into a compliment. Many speakers, when they have said a thing, hurry on to a full explanation, fearful that the hearer may not understand them; but when Randolph expressed one of these startling thoughts, he left the hearer for some time puzzling in doubt as to what he meant, and, when it pleased him, in the coolest manner in the world he explained his meaning, not a little delighted if he discovered that his audience were wondering the while upon whom the blow would descend, or what principle the remark would be brought to illustrate. A little anecdote, which I heard a member of Congress from Kentucky tell of him, shows this characteristic. The Congressman, on his first visit to Washington, (he had just been elected,) was of course desirous of seeing the lions. Randolph, though not a member of either House, was there, and had himself daily borne into the Senate or House by his faithful Jubs, to listen to the debates. Every body, noted or unnoticed, were calling on the eccentric orator, and the member from Kentucky determined to do likewise, and gratify his curiosity. A friend, General —, promised to present him, saying, "You must be prepared for an odd reception, for, if Randolph is in a bad humor, he will do and say any thing; if he is in a good humor, you will see a most finished gentleman." They called. Mr. Randolph was stretched out on a sofa. "He seemed," said the member, "a skeleton, endowed with those flashing eyes which ghost stories give to the re-animated body when sent upon some earthly mission."

The Congressman was presented by his friend, the General, as a Member of Congress from Kentucky. "Ah, from Kentucky, sir," exclaimed Randolph, in his shrill voice, as he rose to receive him, "from Kentucky, sir; well, sir, I consider your state the Botany Bay of Virginia." The Kentuckian thought that the next remark would be a quotation from Harrington's Botany Bay epilogue, applied by Randolph to the Virginia settlers of Kentucky.

"True patriots we, for be it understood, we left our country for our country's good," said Randolph, after a pause, continued, "I do not make this remark, sir, in application to the morals or mode of settlement of Kentucky. No, sir, I mean to say that it is my opinion, sir, that the time approaches when Botany Bay will in all respects surpass England, and I fear it will soon be so with regard to your state and mine."

I cite this little anecdote, not for any peculiar pith that it possesses, but in illustration of his character, and in proof of the remark above made.

If Mr. Randolph had lived on ancient times, Plutarch, with all his powers in tracing the analogies of character, would have looked in vain for his parallel. And a modern biographer, with all ancient and all modern times before him, will find the effort fruitless that seeks his fellow. At first, the reader might think of Diogenes as furnishing some resemblance to him, and that all that Randolph wanted was a tub; but not so if another Alexander had asked him what he would have that imperial power could bestow—the answer never would have been a request to stand out of his sunlight. No, Randolph, if he could have got no higher emolument and honor, would immediately have requested to be sent on a foreign mission; that over, if Alexander had nothing more to give, and so situated as not to be feared, who does not believe that the ex-minister would turn tail on him?

The fact is, that Randolph was excessively ambitious, a comorant alike for praise and plunder; and though his patriotism could point out the disinterested course to others, his love of money would not let him keep the track himself—at least in his latter years, when Mammon, the old man's God, beset him, and he turned an idolator to that for which he had so often expressed his detestation

that his countrymen believed him. His mission to Russia broke the charm that the prevailing opinion of his disinterestedness cast about him, and his influence in his native state was falling fast beneath the appointment and outfit and salary that had disenchanted it when he died; and now old Virginia will forget and forgive these inconsistencies of one of her greatest sons, to do reverence to his memory.

Randolph's republicanism was never heartily; he was at heart an aristocrat. He should have been born in England, a noble—there he should have resisted the encroachment of all below him upon his own prerogatives, station, dignity, and quality; and he would have done his best to have brought the prerogatives, station, dignity, and quality of all above him a little below his level, or at least upon an equality with him. Randolph would have lifted Wilkes up to be a thorn in the side of a king whom he did not like, and to overthrow his minister; had he been himself a minister, his loyalty would then have pronounced Wilkes an unprincipled demagogue. Wilkes, we know, when he got office, said he could prove to his majesty that he himself had never been a Wilkesite. Randolph was intensely selfish, and his early success as a politician and orator impressed him with an exaggerated opinion of his own importance, at an age when such opinions are easily made and not easily eradicated. In the case of Randolph, this overweening self-estimation grew monstrous. "Big man me, John," and the bigness or littleness of others' services were valued and proclaimed just in proportion as they elevated or depressed the interests and personal dignity of the orator of Roanoke. And often when his interests had nothing to do with the question presented to him, his caprice would sway his judgment, for his personal resentments led him far away from every consideration save that of how he could best wound his adversary.

His blow wanted neither vigor nor venom; his weapons were poisoned with such consummate skill, and he so well knew the vulnerable point of every character, that often when the wound by an observer who knew nothing of his opponent, was deemed slight, it was ranking in the heart. Randolph was well acquainted with the private history of the eminent men of his time, the peccadilloes, frailties, indiscretions, weaknesses, vanities, and vices of them all. He used his tongue as a jockey would his whip; he hit the sore place till the blood came, and there was no crack or flourish, or noise, or bluster in doing it. It was with a celerity and dexterity which showed the practised hand, and its unexpectedness as well as its severity, often dumbfounded the victim so completely, that he had not one word to say, but withered in silence.

I remember hearing two anecdotes of Randolph, which strikingly typify his character. One exhibits his cynical rudeness and disregard for the feelings of others—in fact a wish to wound their feelings—and the other his wit. I do not vouch for their accuracy, but I give them as I have frequently heard them, as perhaps has the reader.

Once when Randolph was in the city of B—, he was in the daily habit of frequenting the book-store of one of the largest booksellers in the place. He made some purchases from him, and was very curious in looking over his books, &c. In the course of Randolph's visit, he became very familiar with Mr.—, the bookseller, and they held long chats together; the orator of Roanoke showing off with great courtesy. Mr.— was quite a pompous man, and rather vain of his acquaintance with the lions who used to stop in his shop. Subsequently, being in Washington with a friend, he espied Randolph advancing towards him, and told his friend he would introduce him to the "great man." His friend, however, knowing the waywardness of Randolph, declined. "Well," said Mr.—, "I am sorry you will not be introduced—I'll go up and give him a shake by the hand at any rate." Up he walked, with outstretched hand, to salute the cynic. The Aristocratic Republican, (by the bye, how often your thorough-going Republican is a full-blooded Aristocrat in his private relations) immediately threw his hands behind him, as if he could not "dull his palm" in that way, and gazed searchingly into the face of the astonished bookseller. "Oh, oh!" said he, as if recollecting himself, "you are Mr. B—, from Baltimore?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "A bookseller?" "Yes, sir," again. "Ah! I thought some books from you!" "Yes, sir, you did," "Did I forget to pay you for them?" "No, sir, you did not." "Good morning, sir," said the orator, lifting his cap with offended dignity, and passing on. This anecdote does not show either Randolph's goodness of head or heart, but it shows his character.

The other anecdote is as follows: The Honorable Peter —, who was a watchmaker, and who had represented B— county for many years in Congress, once made a motion to amend a resolution offered by Mr. Randolph on the subject of military claims. Mr. Randolph rose up

after the amendment had been offered, and drawing his watch from his fob, asked the Honorable Peter what o'clock it was. He told him, "Sir," replied the orator, "you can mend my watch, but not my motions. You understand fables, sir, but not tactics!"

That, too, was a fine retort, when, after he had been speaking, several members rose in succession and attacked him. "Sir," said he, I am in the condition of old Lear—

"The little dogs and all, Trav, Blanch and Sweetheart, See—they bark at me!"

All accounts agree in praising the oratorical powers of Randolph. His manner was generally slow and impressive, his voice squeaking, but clear and distinct, and, as far as it could be heard, what he said was clearly understood. His gesture was chiefly with his long skeleton-like finger. The impressiveness with which he used it has been remarked by all who have heard him. When he was sarcastic, amidst a thousand it would say, stronger than language, to the individual whom he meant—"Thou art the man."

In his choice of language he was very fastidious, making sometimes a considerable pause to select a word. His reading was extensive, and in every department of knowledge—romances, tales, poems, plays, voyages, travels, history, biography, philosophy—all arrested his attention, and each had detained him long enough to render him familiar with the best works of the kind. His mind was naturally erratic, and his desultory reading, as he never devoted himself to a profession, and dipped a little into all, increased his natural mental waywardness. He seldom reasoned, and when he did, it was an effort that was painful, and which cost him more trouble than it was worth. He said himself, in one of his speeches in the Senate of the United States, "that he had a defect, whether of education or nature was immaterial, perhaps proceeding from both—a defect which had disabled him, from his first entrance into public life to the present hour, from making what is called a regular speech."

The defect was doubtless both from education and nature; education might have in some measure corrected the tendencies of his nature, but there was perhaps an idiosyncrasy in the constitution of the man which compelled him to be "metaphoric and erratic in mind, as well as temper." He said that "ridicule was the keener weapon in the parliamentary armory," and he learned all the tricks of fence with it, and never played with foils. He seems to have had more admiration for the oratory of Chatham than that of any other individual, if we may judge from the manner in which great men are mentioned in his speeches. They were certainly unlike in character, very unlike. Chatham having had bad health, and it being well known that he went to Parliament and made his best efforts when almost sinking from sickness. Randolph might have felt that, as he had done the same thing, their characters were assimilated. Chatham was seized with a fainting fit when making his last speech, and died a short time afterwards. And probably it is not idle speculation to say that Randolph, with a morbid or perhaps an insane admiration of his character, wished to sink as Chatham did, in the legislative hall, and be borne thence to die.

However, there was enough in the character of Chatham to win the admiration of any one who loved eloquence, without seeking in adventitious circumstances a motive for his admiration; and Randolph appreciated such talents as his too highly not to have admired them under all circumstances; but his reverence was doubtless increased from the resemblance which he saw in their bodily conditions, and which, he was very willing to believe, extended to their minds. Chatham was bold, vehement, resistless, not often witty, but eminently successful when he attempted it; inebriate was his forte. In some of these points, Randolph resembled him; but then Chatham's eloquence was but a means to gain his ends; his judgment was intuitive, his sagacity unrivalled; he bore down all opposition by his fearless energies, and he compelled his enemies to admit that he was a public benefactor in the very breath in which they expressed their personal dislike. Chatham kept his ends steadily in view, and never wavered in his efforts to gain them. Not so Randolph. He reminds me of the urchin in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," who always used his fairy gifts with a spirit of devilry, to provoke, to annoy, and to injure, no matter whom he wounded, or when or where. Randolph did not want personal dignity, but he wanted the dignity which arises from consistent conduct, a want which no brilliancy of talent can supply. On the contrary, the splendor of high talents but serve to make such inconsistency the more apparent. He was an intellectual meteor, whose course no one could predict; but, be it where it might, all were certain that it would blaze, and wither, and destroy. As a statesman, it is believed that he never originated a single measure, though his influence often destroyed the measures of others. Some one observes "that the hand which is not able to build a ho-

use may destroy a palace," and he seemed to have had a good deal of the ambition of him who fired the Ephesian dome. As a scholar, he left nothing behind him though his wit was various, and his acquirements profound. He seems not to have written a common communication for a newspaper, without great labor and fastidious correction. I have been informed by a compositor who set a part of his speech on "retrenchment," which he dedicated to his constituents, that his emendations were endless. I have a part of the MS. of this speech before me; it is written with a trembling hand, but with great attention to punctuation, and with a delicate stroke of the pen. It was as an orator he shone; and as an orator his power of chaining the attention of his audience has been, perhaps, never surpassed. In an assembly where Demosthenes, Cicero, Chatham, Mirabeau, or Henry spoke, Randolph's eloquence would have been listened to with profound interest, and his opposition would have been feared. As an orator he felt his power—he knew that in eloquence he wielded a magic wand, and he was not only fearless of opposition, but he courted it; for who of his contemporaries has equalled him in the power of carrying on successfully the partisan warfare of desultory debate—the cut-and-thrust—the steady aim who would wield like him the tomahawk, and who of them possessed his dexterity in scalping a foe? His trophies are numberless, and he wore them with the pride of his progenitors, for there was truly a good deal of Indian blood in his veins. It is said that Randolph first signalized himself by making a stump speech in Virginia in opposition to Patrick Henry; scarcely any one knew him when he rose to reply to Henry, and so strong was Henry's conviction of his powers, that he spoke of them in the highest terms, and prophesied his future eminence. Randolph gloriously said of Henry that "he was Shakespeare and Garrick combined."

Randolph's character and conduct forcible impress upon us the power of eloquence in a republic. How many twists, and turns, and tergiversations, and obliquities were there in his course; yet how much influence he possessed, particularly in Virginia! How much he was feared, courted, admired, shunned, hated, and all because he wielded the weapon that "rules the fierce democracy!" How many men, far his superiors in practical usefulness, lived unheeded and without influence, and died unwept, because they had not eloquence! Eloquence is superior to all other gifts, even to the dazzling fascinations of the warrior; for it rules alike in war and peace, and wins all by its spell. Randolph was the very personification of inconsistency. Behold him talking of the "splendid misery" of office holders. "What did he want with office? A cup of cold water was better in his condition; the sword of Damocles was suspended over him by a single hair," &c. &c.—when lo! he goes to the frigid north—for what? For health? No, for an outfit and salary! and died childless, worth, it is said, nearly a million!

Randolph's oratory reminds us forcibly of Don Juan; and if Byron had written nothing but Don Juan, Randolph might have been called the Byron of orators. He had all the wit, eccentricity, malice and flightiness of that work—its touches that strike the heart, and sarcasms that scorn, the next moment, the tear that had started. In a dying state, Randolph went to Washington during the last session of Congress, and, although not a member, he had himself borne daily to the hall of legislation to witness the debate. He returned home to his constituents, and was elected to Congress, and started on a tour to Europe, if possible to regain his health; he said "it was the last throw of the die."

He expired in Philadelphia, where he first appeared in the councils of the nation, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving a reputation behind him for classic wit and splendid eloquence which few of his contemporaries may hope to equal; and a character which his biographer may deem himself fortunate if he can explain it to have been compatible with either the duties of social life, the sacredness of friendship, or the requirements of patriotism, unless he offer as an apology partial derangement. In the letter in which the deceased acknowledged that he had made a mistake with regard to the character of Mr. Lowndes on the tariff, he assigned, as a reason for the error, the disordered state of his mind, arising from the exciting medicine which he was compelled to take to sustain life.

I have, perhaps, expressed myself harshly—inconsistent with that charitable feeling which all should possess who are "treading upon ashes under which the fire is not yet extinguished." If so to express our conscientious opinions is sometimes to do wrong.

"Why draw his frailties from their dread abode."

For who can tell, in the close alliance between reason and madness, which were so strongly mixed up in his character, how much his actions and words partook of the one or the other? Where they alternated, or where one predominated, or where

they mingled their influence, not in the embrace of love, but in the strife for mastery, oh! how much he may have struggled with his mental aberrations and wanderings, and felt that they were errors; and yet struggled in vain. His spirit, like the great eye of the Universe, may have known that clouds and storms beset it, and felt that it was contending with disease and the flut of coming death, yet hoped at last to burst forth in its brightness.

"The day drags on, though storms keep out the sun, And thus the heart will break, and brokenly live on."

And an insight into the mind, and Randolph's "brotherly lived on" till the raven shadows of the night of death gathered over him, and gave him to the dark beyond.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

RATES OF INTEREST.
The following are the rates of interest in the States and Territories of the Union, together with the punishment of usury. It is a valuable statement, and should be preserved.

Maine, 6 per cent—usury is the debt or claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent—usury is three times the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont, 6 per cent—recovery in action with costs.

Massachusetts, 6 per cent—usury is three fold the usury.
Rhode Island, 6 per cent—usury is the money and interest on the debt.

Connecticut, 6 per cent—usury is the whole debt.
New York, 6 per cent—usury is the whole debt.

New Jersey, 6 per cent—usury is the whole debt.
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent—usury is the whole debt.

Delaware, 6 per cent—usury is the whole debt.
Maryland, 6 per cent—on tobacco contracts 8 per cent—usurious contracts void.

Virginia, 6 per cent—usury is double the usury taken.
North Carolina, 6 per cent—Contract for usury void—usury is double the usury.

South Carolina, 6 per cent—usury is interest and premium taken, with cost to debtor.
Georgia, 8 per cent—usury is three times the usury, and contract void.

Alabama, 8 per cent—usury is interest and usury.
Mississippi, 8 per cent—by contract as high as 10—usury recoverable in action of debt.

Louisiana, 5 per cent—bank interest 6—conventional as high as 10—beyond contract, void.
Tennessee, 6 per cent—usurious contracts void.

Kentucky, 6 per cent—usury may be recovered, with cost.
Ohio, 6 per cent—usurious contracts void.

Indiana, 6 per cent—on written agreement may go as high as 10—penalty of usury, a fine of double the excess.
Illinois, 6 per cent—three fold the amount of the whole interest.

Missouri, 8 per cent—by agreement as high as 10—beyond, forfeit of the whole interest due, and of the usury taken.
Michigan, 7 per cent—usury is the usury taken and one fourth the debt.

Arkansas, 6 per cent—by agreement, any rate not higher than 10. Amount of usury recoverable, but contracts void.
Florida, 6 per cent—usury is interest and excess in case of usury.

Wisconsin, 7 per cent—by agreement not over 12—usury treble the excess.
On debts and judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at six per cent per year.

Unbiased Testimony.—The following tribute to the late President's Inaugural is from a London paper, and may be considered as speaking the voice of those who can judge impartial judgment.

"The Inaugural Address of Gen. Harrison, on the occasion of his induction into the Presidency of the United States, was delivered at Washington, on the 4th inst. We have given this document elsewhere, at some length. Its character is perfectly pacific, while it is noble and dignified, and affords a singular and striking contrast to the unmeaning Speech which is delivered in the House of Peers on the occasion of a new Sovereign coming to the throne. The Address carries its own comment, requires no observations from us; but we recommend to our readers an attentive perusal of it, feeling assured that more than ordinary gratification will result. Though Gen. Harrison has been returned by the Whigs in opposition to the Democratic party, his principles are more democratic than those of the opponent set up against him."

Prentiss hits his neighbor of the Advertiser, in the words following:

"By our allusion to the fact that the junior editor of the Advertiser is now an unnaturalized foreigner, we have meant no unkindness towards that gentleman. The junior is no more to blame for having been born an Irishman, than the senior for having been born a jockey."

From the Raleigh Register.

MR. MADISON—U. S. BANK.

In looking over a file of the Register for 1831, we came across the following letter, addressed by Mr. Madison to C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. giving his reasons for signing the charter of the late Bank of the United States. Its republication at this moment will, no doubt, prove interesting to the country, and we therefore give it to our readers; particularly, as it is stated that, on the subject of a Bank, President Tyler will take Mr. Madison for his guide:

Montpelier, June 25, 1831.

Dear Sir:—I have received your friendly letter of the 18th inst. The few lines which answered your former one of the 21st of January last, were written in haste and in bad health; but they expressed, though without the attention in some respects due to the occasion, a dissent from the views of the President as to a Bank of the United States and a substitute for it, to which I cannot but adhere. The objections to the latter have appeared to me to preponderate greatly over the advantages expected from it, and the constitutionality of the former I still regard as sustained by the considerations to which I yielded, in giving my assent to the existing Bank.

The charge of inconsistency between any objection to the constitutionality of such a Bank in 1791, and in 1817, turns on the question, how far legislative precedents, expounded in the Constitution, ought to guide succeeding Legislatures, and to overrule individual opinions.

Some obscurity has been thrown over the question, by confounding it with the respect due from one Legislature to laws passed by preceding Legislatures. But the two cases are essentially different. A Constitution being derived from a superior authority, is to be expounded and obeyed, not controlled or varied by the subordinate authority of the Legislature. A law on the other hand, resting on no higher authority than that possessed by every successive Legislature, its expediency as well as its meaning, is within the scope of the latter.

The case in question has its true analogy in the obligation arising from judicial expositions of the law, on succeeding Judges; the Constitution being a law to the Legislature, as the law is a rule of decision to the Judge.

And why are judicial precedents, when formed on due discussion and consideration, deliberately sanctioned by reviews and repetitions, regarded as of binding influence, or rather of authoritative force, in settling the meaning of a law? It must be answered, 1st, because it is a reasonable and established axiom, that the good of society requires that the rules of conduct of its members should be certain and known, which would not be the case if any Judge, disregarding the decisions of his predecessors, should vary the rule of law, according to his individual interpretation of it. *Miserat est servitus ubi jus est vagum aut incognitum.* 2d, because an exposition of the law publicly made, and repeatedly confirmed by the constituted authority, carries with it, by fair inference, the sanction of those, who having made the law through their legislative organ, appear under such circumstances to have determined its meaning through their Judiciary organ.

Can it be of less consequence that the meaning of a Constitution should be fixed and known, than that the meaning of a law should be so? Can, indeed, a law be fixed in its meaning and operation, unless the Constitution be so? On the contrary, if a particular Legislature, differing in the construction of the Constitution from a series of the preceding Legislatures, proceed to act on that difference, they not only introduce uncertainty and instability in the Constitution, but in the laws themselves; inasmuch as all laws preceding the new construction and inconsistent with it, are not only annulled for the future, but virtually pronounced nullities from the beginning.

But it is said that the legislator, having sworn to support the Constitution, must support it in his own construction of it, however different from that put on it by his predecessors, or whatever be the consequences of the construction. And is not the Judge under the same oath to support the law? Yet, has it ever been supposed that he was required, or at liberty to disregard all precedents, however solemnly repeated and regularly observed; and by giving effect to his own abstract and individual opinions, to disturb the established course of practice in the business of the community? Has the wisest and most conscientious Judge ever supposed to acquiesce in decisions in which he has been overruled by the matured opinions of the majority of his colleagues; and subsequently to conform himself thereto, as to authoritative expositions of the law? And is it not reasonable, that the same view of the official oath should be taken by a legislator, acting under the Constitution, which is his guide, as is taken by a Judge, acting under the law, which is his?

There is in fact, and in common understanding, a necessity of regarding a course of practice as above characterized, in the light of a legal rule of interpreting a law; and there is a like necessity of considering it a constitutional rule of interpreting a Constitution.

That there may be extraordinary and peculiar circumstances controlling the rule in both cases, may be admitted; but with such exceptions, the rule will force itself on the practical judgment of the

most ardent theorist. He will find it impossible to adhere to, and act officially upon, his solitary opinions as to the meaning of the law or Constitution, in opposition to a construction required to practice, during a reasonable period of time; more especially where no prospect existed of a change of construction by the public or its agents. And if a reasonable period of time, marked with the usual sanctions, would not bar the individual prerogative, there could be no limitation to its exercise, although the danger of error must increase with the increasing oblivion of explanatory circumstances, and with the continual changes in the import of words and phrases.

Let it then be left to the decision of every intelligent and candid judge, which, on the whole, is most to be relied on for the true and safe construction of a Constitution, that which has the uniform sanction of successive legislative bodies through a period of years, and under the varied ascendancy of parties; or that which depends upon the opinions of every new legislature, heated as it may be by the spirit of party, eager in the pursuit of some favorite object, or led astray by the eloquence and address of popular statesmen, themselves, perhaps, under the influence of the same misleading causes.

It was in conformity with the view here taken of the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents that the Bank of the United States, though on the original question held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature in the year 1817. The Act originally establishing a Bank had undergone ample discussions in its passage through the several branches of the Government. It had been carried into execution throughout a period of twenty years, with annual legislative recognitions; in one instance, indeed, with a positive ratification of it into a new State; and with the entire acquiescence of all the local authorities, as well as of the nation at large; to all of which may be added, a decreasing prospect of any change in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution. A veto from the Executive under these circumstances, with an admission of the expediency and almost necessity of the measure, would have been a defiance of all the obligations derived from a course of precedents amounting to the requisite evidence of the national judgment and intention.

It has been contended that the authority of precedents was in that case invalidated by the consideration, that they proved only a respect for the stipulated duration of the Bank with a toleration of it until the law should expire, and by the casting vote given in the Senate by the Vice President in the year 1811, against a bill for establishing a National Bank, the vote being expressly given on the ground of unconstitutionality. But if the law of itself was unconstitutional, the stipulation was void, and could not be constitutionally fulfilled or tolerated. And as to the negative of the Senate, by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact well understood at the time, that it resulted not from an equality of opinions in that assembly on the power of Congress to establish a Bank, but from a junction of those who admitted the power, but disapproved the plan, with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality, there was a decided majority in favor of it.

JAMES MADISON.

THE CIRCULAR TO OFFICE HOLDERS

As many persons professing Jeffersonian democracy with their lips, affect to regard the late circular as anti-republican and tyrannical, we think it may be useful here to remind them of the views and practice of two former Presidents whom they profess to respect. The circular treats the footstools of Jefferson, and carries out the views of Jackson, as the following extracts will serve to show.

MR. JEFFERSON'S CIRCULAR.

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Circular addressed to office holders under him:—

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in the elections of public functionaries whether of the General or State Government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of Government, and of the different branches of the same Government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the vote of other men, nor take any part in the business of electioneering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and his duties."

From Gen. JACKSON'S Inaugural Address.

"The recent demonstrations of public sentiment inscribed on the list of Executive duties in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections."

From the Charleston Patriot.

PRESIDENTIAL PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

It is a remarkable fact that such of our Presidents as have been among the sturdiest assertors of the rights of the States and the warmest defenders of the principles of the Constitution, have exhibited the broadest contrast between their acts and their opinions before and after their accession to the Executive Office. Power does effect, at times, marvellous revolutions in the minds and hearts of men. Mr.

Jefferson sailed into office under the flag of State Rights and strict construction. He was the father of the actual official interpretation of the National charter. In a very few years where did his political position leave his principles? He purchased Louisiana. There was no warrant for this but in the loosest Constitutional implication that can be conceived. It was the ultraism—the very extremity—of the general welfare doctrine. Well, no one blamed Mr. Jefferson when the public necessity did not admit the questionable wisdom of the act. No one called Mr. Jefferson the enemy of State Rights when he applied to the National treasury for the purchase of territory that could not have been gained unless by war and bloodshed.

Mr. Madison was also trained in the school of rigid construction. He furnished the texts and his was the authority on which rested the extreme application of State Rights theories. He was seated in the Chair of State as a State Rights President, by almost popular acclaim. Among the test principles of the State Rights Republicans of that day, in Virginia, was uncompromising opposition to a National Bank. Where did the necessities of his official position place Mr. Madison when his principles were put to their practical proof? He, like Mr. Jefferson, was compelled to compromise with his political conscience. He sanctioned the charter of a National Bank. The war had left the country cursed then, as now, with the evils of irredeemable paper money. The conviction was overwhelming, within and without the walls of Congress, that such an institution was the only instrument of deliverance from this curse, the parent of so many other moral curses. The Statesmen of that day were, many of them, compelled, if not to offer up their abstract constitutional opinions as a total sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, to consent, at least, to so important a modification of their principles as to leave them in a state of lamentable contradiction between their theory and their practice.

Economy in the N. York Custom House.

We learn from Bennett's Herald, that the new collector, Mr. Curtis, is getting along quite comfortable. He has adopted a rule, which is now inflexible, not to give audience to applicants during office hours. In this way, he manages to dispatch the public business, and at the same time to make such changes as are deemed advisable. There seems to be no doubt that the number of men employed in the Custom House has greatly exceeded the necessities of the public service. We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has sent on peremptory orders to Mr. Curtis to dispense with all offices, except such as are indispensable to the administration of the revenue laws. The Collector has made as careful an examination into the matter as the circumstances admitted of, and has come to the conclusion that from sixty to one hundred inspectors and other officers can be dispensed with, without detriment to the public service. This will effect a saving to the Government of from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per annum. There may not be as much electioneering and loafing hereafter, as under the old dynasty, but it is hoped that the interests of the people will, at least, be as carefully looked after.

Petersburg Intel.

ONE OUT OF MANY.—At Macon, in Georgia, a Postmaster of unexceptionable character was waited on by a Loco Foco committee, and required to go to a public meeting and otherwise take part in influencing elections. He pleaded in vain that it was against his habits and sense of propriety. Nothing could save him from the axe. A committee was dispatched to Washington to communicate the substance of "the party" and, accordingly, Mr. Tyler was forced to walk the plank. Off with his head, demanded the Postmaster General. Well! the tables have been turned, and Mr. Tyler, whose only fault was not bringing "the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections," has been restored! That's all! But how will the case be characterized in the Loco Foco papers? *Proscription! horrid murder!! the guillotine streams with the blood of innocent martyrs!!* Not one word of retrospect. Oh no! they would have the people believe it to be an original case of unprovoked cruelty—not remembering that the suppression of truth is often the most sly as well as most wicked mode of telling a falsehood. Such, the public may be assured, is the character of ninety-nine out of an hundred of the groans that are resounding through the land. Mr. Grant seems to have one advantage over his colleague—he is more abused. And what man ever rose to eminence in a Republic without being pursued and barked at by "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart?" Madriouian.

The Washington Globe howls most piteously over the removals from office that are taking place under the new Administration. The Globe, when its own party was in power, defended the most indiscriminate proscription; no man, no matter what had been his service to the country, who entertained political sentiments adverse to the party in power, was permitted to hold an office; he was removed to make room for some noisier bar room politician, and the Globe pronounced it all right and proper. Even the venerable General Solomon Van Rensselaer, who had fought and bled for his country, and who bears the marks and evidence of his service and his bravery upon his body, was thrust from the Post Office in Albany, and a hungry partisan put in his place. This infamous act of party pro-

scription did not shock the feelings of the editor of the Globe, nor of his party. But now, when the Whig party comes into power, and removes Loco Foco office holders for cause—for converting their offices into political engines, or neglecting to perform their duty—these modest leaders of the *Guillotine Party* affect to be thrown into spasms of grief at such a wretched proscription! Shame upon the vile hypocrites! Hudson River Chron.

BELA BADER.—The appointment of this gentleman, as Naval Officer at Philadelphia, has thrown the whole Loco Foco party into convulsion. Why this should be so we are at a loss to conjecture, without it results from morification at the failure of their attempt to destroy his reputation by one of the foulest plots which ever disgraced any age or country. This individual is one of those to break down whom the great office holder's Conspiracy was last fall concocted, and which eventuated only in the prostration and disgrace of the inventors. They failed to make good their charges, in a single instance, even with the aid of perjured witnesses, acting in concert in a deep laid scheme of villany. If the mere imputation of misconduct were to be deemed sufficient to proscribe a person, without reference to the weight of testimony to sustain the accusation, then, indeed, there might be some apology or justification for the course which the Loco Focos are pursuing. But the people demand some evidence of the truth of their declarations, more than has yet been submitted. Not a particle of positive proof has been adduced, to make good the charges preferred against this gentleman. Democratic Journal.

Nothing, certainly, can be more ill-timed ungenerous, or base, than the present efforts of a portion of the opposition press to misrepresent the state of political affairs by comparing the currency and business of the country at the present time with their condition one year since. Do not the conductors of those presses, know that the measures of the late Administration are still in force, and that no opportunity has been given to effect a change by legislation? And do they think the People are so stupid as to expect that the country can recover from its prostrated condition, without a uniform currency and with the sub-Treasury, merely upon a change of men and without a change of measures? It was for the purpose of providing for the deficiencies of the public Treasury, and to introduce measures more consistent with the public welfare and the prosperity of the people, that an extra session of Congress was called by the lamented Harrison.

Bangor Whig.

The Return Home of the Mediterranean Squadron.—Our readers will doubtless be surprised at the sudden return home of the United States squadron of vessels of war from the Mediterranean. So should we certainly have been, had we not received information, some days ago, that advice had been transmitted by our minister at London to the commander of that Squadron, of the great excitement in England, on receipt of Mr. Pickens's report, accompanied by some indication that the immediate return of that squadron to the United States was advisable, the station being one which, in the event of a war with Great Britain, it would be entirely unsafe for it to attempt to remain in.

We have no doubt that our information on the subject, though unofficial, was substantially correct. That the circumstance of so precipitate a return of the squadron to port at home, leaving the immense commerce of the United States unprotected in the Mediterranean, is very much to be regretted, and is besides calculated to spread an unnecessary alarm amongst Americans abroad, elsewhere as well as in the Mediterranean, cannot admit of a doubt. We are astonished by the fact of such advice having been deemed necessary, how much nearer we have been to the point of actual hostilities with Great Britain than was supposed in this country; for nothing certainly but an absolute conviction of the probability of such a conflict could have induced our Minister at London to take the responsibility of advising the return of our ships of war from that sea.

What a lesson ought not this to be against such indiscretions as the report of Mr. Pickens, all considered and heedless as it was, and unsustained either by the people or the executive of the United States! What a warning against constituting committees of such importance as the committee on foreign relations out of mere party men, having no idea of any policy but what is suggested by party feeling! We do not mean to apply this observation to Mr. Pickens particularly, but to the party majority of one vote in the committee on foreign relations which sustained him (the chairman of it) in making such a report, not only gratuitous in itself, but under the circumstances of our pending relations with Great Britain, positively mischievous.

The immediate consequence of the return of the squadron under Commodore Hull will, we presume, be to expedite the departure of the Squadron, under Commodore Morris, which was understood to be fitting out for the purpose of relieving the squadron now returned. National Intel.

The Legislature of Virginia and Maryland, Delaware, Illinois, and Indiana, have removed the penalties for suspension of specie payments from the banks of those states, and authorized them to issue notes under the denomination of five dollars.



The Agricultural meeting advertised to be held at March court, having been postponed from various causes, it is proposed that the friends of Agriculture shall meet in Hillsborough, on Wednesday of May Court, at 2 o'clock, to take into consideration the formation of a Society for the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. It is hoped that the Farmers of Orange will not be indifferent to an object of so much importance as this is, and that a large number will be in attendance.

The election in Orange county on Thursday last, resulted as follows:

	SMITH.	SAUNDERS.
Hillsborough,	306	121
Morrow's,	94	117
John R. Holt's,	71	28
Cumming's,	32	15
Fogleman's,	10	18
M. Holt's,	30	24
Wm. Holt's,	48	59
Geeringer's,	19	100
Faucett's,	47	143
Lee's,	53	77
Mason Hall,	47	67
Nichols's,	15	77
Turner's Mill,	71	25
Homer's,	140	17
Wilkinson's,	59	115
Herdon's,	12	54
Wm. Trice's,	23	47
Chapel Hill,	189	66
	1216	1180

The result in the district is as follows:

	SMITH.	SAUNDERS.
Orange,	1216	1180
Wake,	635	862
Person,		301
	1851	2343
		1851

Majority for Saunders, 492

2d district. J. R. J. Daniel, Opp. (late Attorney General), is elected over Wm. W. Cherry—No change.

4th district. William H. Washington, Whig, is elected by a considerable majority over J. O. Watson, Opposition—A Whig gain.

6th district. Archibald Arrington, (opposition,) is elected, beating Hawkins, the late member, and Russell, also anti-administration—No change.

7th district. Edmund Deberry re-elected.

9th district. Augustin H. Shepherd, Whig, elected. In Guilford, Shepherd 2000, Reid 387; Stokes, Shepherd 1022, Reid 987; Rockingham and Caswell not heard from—Whig gain.

10th district. Abram Rencher elected over Jonathan Worth, both Whigs—A Whig gain.

The other districts not heard from, but there has probably been no change. In which case there will be eight Whigs and five Locos.

In INDIANA, the Whigs have succeeded in all the Congressional districts but one; and that, the strongest Whig district in the state, was lost in consequence of division among the Whigs.

The Kentucky Congressional election has resulted in the choice of eleven Whigs and two opposition. Among the Whigs are three new members, Messrs. Owsley, Sprigg and Marshall; all the others are old members re-elected.

The Standard of last week has an article of a column's length upon "the Hillsborough Recorder" and the "President's Furniture;" but we find in it nothing new; nothing, in fact, which disproves a single statement made in our former remarks. If the Standard expected that the mere "certainty of Harrison's election" would restore prosperity to the country, and is now disappointed because his eager gaze "up and down street" cannot perceive "the coming of the good times," we can only pity him for his folly. The distresses of the country were not produced without cause, but are the consequence of a course of ill-advised measures; and no sane man can suppose that sudden prosperity can be restored by a change of men alone, before an opportunity is afforded for a change of measures. To effect this change of measures an extra session of Congress has been called; and to the wisdom and virtue of that Congress, co-operating with the Executive, are the hopes of the country turned for relief. If the Standard has deluded himself with the hope that the election of a Whig President would open a shorter road to pros-

perity, he has had greater faith in the virtues of "whiggery" than we have had.

The Standard has a list of articles which he says were provided for Gen. Harrison, amounting in all to \$5,360.50; and he wishes the people to ponder well the articles.

The most prominent item in the list is \$500 for "an entire dinner set," so that we may presume that the President's table is to be no longer deficient in the necessary article of dishes.

The Standard is afraid that the articles in his list will not be sufficiently scrutinized; he therefore parades some of them out for particular inspection. "Upwards of \$40 for a single window curtain, for every day use." Well, we have before us a list of articles purchased for Mr. Van Buren in 1837; and here is a specimen: "Three window curtains, as per estimate, \$1,307.50"—upwards of \$435 for each of these "single window curtains" for Mr. Van Buren!

Again, the Standard goes on: "A centre table, with marble top, at \$60, for every day use." Well, what says Mr. Van Buren's list? "One elegant statuary centre table \$150; one elegant dining room common do. \$120; statuary marble top for do. 70." Think of that, if you please, Master Brooks; one hundred and ninety dollars for centre table and marble top for common use!

But the Standard caps his climax with "a French bedstead," the very species of articles upon which the Whigs had charged extravagance in Mr. Van Buren; yes, he says, "\$25 for a French bedstead for every day use!" Well, what did Mr. Van Buren's bedstead cost? Look at his list: "One large elegant French bedstead \$150, boxing for do. \$8, one palliaps for do. \$12;" in all \$170—not quite seven times as much as the Whigs paid!! Verily the Standard, as we said before, like every other pharisee, finds it a very little matter to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

FIRE IN RALEIGH.—The spacious boarding house of the Misses Pulliam, in Raleigh, was consumed by fire on Friday night last. The fire originated in the loft of a stable in the rear, which being filled with hay and other combustible materials burnt with great rapidity, and soon communicated to the kitchen, and thence to the main building. By blowing up the building on the south, aided by the stillness of the night, the farther progress of the flames were arrested.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a candle, used by a party of negroes who are believed to have been gaming in the stable loft that night, one of whom has been since arrested and committed to jail. There were in the stable, 13 horses, of which 5 were burnt to death, all efforts to get them out proving unsuccessful.

The Hon. Robert Strange has been appointed by Judge Dick, Solicitor for the Judicial Circuit where he resides, in the place of Alexander Troy, deceased.

The School Law was submitted to the people of Stokes county on the 13th, for their adoption or rejection, and was adopted by a majority of 178. The votes stood, for school, 862; no school, 684.

A report has been in circulation, that Gen. Jackson's estate had become so much involved in consequence of his endorsements for one of his nephews, that he found it inconvenient to meet a draft of 100 dollars. This report we are pleased to see contradicted, in a letter from Maj. A. J. Donelson to the editor of the Nashville Union. The letter says that Gen. Jackson's estate is worth at least 100,000 dollars above all his liabilities.

It is stated that the late Postmaster General left the Department under his control one million of dollars in debt.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, resolutions have been passed instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that state to vote for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law.

A portion of the Democratic party in the city of Philadelphia have associated themselves together as the "Old Ironsides Club," and have recommended Commodore Charles Stewart as the Democratic candidate for President in 1844.

The Hon. Charles F. Mitchell, member of the last Congress, who recently committed forgeries to a large amount, and fled with the proceeds of his villany, has been taken in Montreal, and is in custody of the New York police officers who went in pursuit.

Dr. T. W. Dyott, for many years a noted chemist and apothecary in Phila-

delphia, who some two years ago was implicated in extensive frauds, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in Cherry Hill Prison, has been pardoned by Gov. Foster. Dr. Dyott had served out about half the time for which he was sentenced, and is now more than seventy-four years old. His release was petitioned for by many citizens of Philadelphia.

Murder, Burglary, & Arson.—Great excitement prevails in the city of St. Louis, in consequence of a horrible outrage committed on the night of the 17th ult. The store of Messrs. Simmons & Robertson was entered by the ruffians, who murdered two young men, the clerks, and afterwards set fire to the building, which was consumed.

The two young men, Mr. Baker and Mr. Weaver, were of great respectability and highly esteemed. Mr. Weaver was found near the door, with his face much cut, and a pistol shot through his head; Baker was afterwards found beneath the ruins, near the front of the vault. A fireman was also killed by the falling of one of the walls. The amount of property destroyed was great, but the villain failed to secure any plunder. Large sums were offered for the apprehension of the guilty persons.

Later accounts induce a belief, that the perpetrators of this atrocious crime have been discovered. A negro man named Ennis, had given information calculated to fix the crime upon a slave named Madison, belonging to a gentleman in New Orleans, and three dark mulattoes named Brown, James Seward, and Warwick a barber; the first from Cincinnati, the second from New York, the third from New Albany, Ia.; Warwick had been for some time in St. Louis. The persons implicated had left St. Louis, but officers had been despatched in pursuit, and it was hoped they would be overtaken.

Another Fire in St. Louis.—A fire broke out on the morning of the 3d inst. at the corner of Main and Market streets, which destroyed five large stores and the Sub-Treasury building. The loss was heavy, but nearly all covered by insurance. The goods were principally saved, as were also the money and papers of the sub-treasury. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Fire in New York.—On the morning of the 5th inst. a fire broke out in No. 146 Pearl street, New York, which, together with the four adjoining buildings in Pearl and Water streets, were entirely destroyed, with most of their contents. Loss estimated at \$350,000, of which about \$275,000 were covered by insurance.

Snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches, in Rensselaer county, New York, on Sunday night the 2d inst.

The steam frigate Mississippi was launched at Philadelphia on the 6th inst. She is represented in all respects as a superb vessel.

The total population of the United States, according to the last census, exceeds 17,100,572. In 1830 it was 12,856,171. Increase in ten years, 4,244,401.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Of the late session of the Legislature of this state, the Harrisburg Telegraph remarks that it was the shortest annual session for the last twenty-five years, and that an unusual amount of important business was transacted. One hundred and thirty-two acts and fifteen joint resolutions were passed, including eight acts that Governor Porter killed by his veto. One of these authorized the repayment to the United States and Harrisburg Banks of some \$350,000 borrowed from them by Governor Ritner for the repair of the Juniata Canal, when suddenly destroyed by rain; another was an act providing for the election of Canal Commissioners by the Legislature, (instead of their appointment by the Governor); another relating to banks, and to provide for the better government thereof; another making taxable citizens of school districts competent witnesses and jurors in cases where such districts are parties; another to abolish the Mayor's Court of Lancaster, &c. The chief bills which have become laws are the great Revenue and Relief bill; one to provide for the appointment and election of Canal Commissioners, &c. Among the resolutions is one requiring the United States Senators from that state to vote for a repeal of the sub-treasury.

CONNECTICUT.
The Legislature of this state convened at Hartford, on the 5th inst. C. J. McCurdy (Whig) was elected Speaker, having received 92 out of 153 votes. Samuel C. Selden, was chosen President of the Senate. The Message of Governor Ellsworth is commendably brief, though it touches upon a number of topics. He alludes feelingly to the death of President Harrison—argues the necessity of a pro-

fective tariff—complains of the constant fluctuations in the measures of the General Government relative to the Tariff and the National Currency—and expresses himself in favor of a single term for the Presidency of the United States. In regard to the concerns of his own state, Governor Ellsworth remarks that after two hundred years of legislation its statutes are all comprised in a single volume; that its annual expenses do not exceed \$80,000, one-third of which is raised from the avails of stock which fell to Connecticut, on closing the accounts of the American Revolution. The state owes nothing; possesses a School fund of more than two millions of dollars, well invested, and yielding annually the sum of \$113,000, or one dollar and thirty-five cents to every child between the ages of four and sixteen. "The Banks under a like supervision, are in the main safely and judiciously conducted, and after a careful and thorough scrutiny by the Bank Commissioners, recently closed, are ascertained, as I am informed, without exception, to be solvent and safe. The State Prison with 205 prisoners at this time, is found to answer every purpose which its early advocates anticipated, and has become not only a suitable receptacle for offenders, but a source of income to the state, having for the last year yielded a sum exceeding \$8,000." The militia of the state are a well organized body of 40,000 men.

Nat. Intell.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.
New York, May 3.
The Whig members of the Rhode Island Legislature were in convention on Thursday for the purpose of expressing their condolence for the national loss in the death of President Harrison, and their confidence in his successor. The members were all present, and the resolutions presented were seconded and adopted with great unanimity. The President's Inaugural is warmly sustained, his conduct commended in retaining his Cabinet, and a pledge given to return for a wise administration a continued and cordial support. Most of the states north of the Potomac have now formally expressed their confidence in the President of the United States, and every discernible indication of public sentiment shows that, when the time comes to rally around the "true principles of the Government," every Whig will be found at his post.

New York, May 11.
The frigate Brandywine unexpectedly made a visit to our harbor last evening. The rumors of war which were afloat upon her station brought her home. The American Ambassador at London, it seems, had sent information to Port Mahon, which led to the conclusion that a war between the United States and Great Britain was an event more than probable. In twelve hours after the receipt of this intelligence the Mediterranean fleet were homeward bound. The conclusion to return was the result of a council between Commodore Hull and his captains on board the Ohio. The Ohio and Preble left in company with the Brandywine, but separated in thick and boisterous weather off the Spanish coast. Whether they too are homeward bound, or put in to Lisbon, and received information which carried them back to the Mediterranean, is a matter of doubt; neither of them has arrived here. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, U. S. chaplain, returned in the Brandywine, and is the bearer of despatches to Washington, which he received from the squadron on the Mediterranean.

FLORIDA WAR.
A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writing from Florida, under date of May 1, says—As I expected, the rumor relative to the disappearance of Comsatunuggee and 80 warriors from Tampa proves to be without foundation. The General has about 200 of the enemy ready for emigration. I have not learned when he purposes to embark them. You are aware that Coacoochee (Wild Cat) consented to emigrate, and had permission to be absent till the 5th of May, for the purpose of collecting his people. He has sent in eight of his warriors to the General, to be retained as hostages, saying that circumstances have occurred to prevent his returning by the specified day, but that he will return, and in company with his people. We have, notwithstanding the favorable train events are now in, every prospect of an active summer campaign. It is rumored that, in consequence of the Indian difficulties in the West between the Choctaws and Kickapoos, the 2d Regiment of Dragoons will be ordered west of the Mississippi.

FOR LIBERIA.—The barque Union was up at New Orleans on the 4th inst. to sail for Monrovia about the 10th, to carry out forty-two emigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, and New Orleans. The Rev. W. McLain, agent of the American Colonization Society, and the Rev. R. S. Finley, agent of the Louisiana State Colonization Society, were making collections to defray the expenses of the expedition, and to complete the purchase of a tract of land in Liberia, already contracted for by the Louisiana State Colonization Society, for the establishment of a colony to be called Louisiana.

ENGLAND AND TEXAS.
The London papers contain the treaty of commerce signed in that capital on the 13th November last between England and Texas. It is framed on the basis of strict reciprocity, but does not apply to the Colonies. The conditions upon which Texas may trade with the Colonies are to be regulated hereafter. Vessels wholly owned by citizens of Texas, and wherof the

master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are citizens of the Republic, are declared to be Texian vessels within the meaning of the treaty, although not built in that country. The treaty is to continue in force eight years, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after one of the high contracting parties shall have notified to the other an intention to terminate its duration. *Nat. Int.*

Produce of New England.—The statistics of our country, collected by the Marshals at the last census, are among our proudest records. They display the boundless resources of the New World—its intrinsic wealth, which is entirely independent of circumstances and of other nations, and foreshadow the rank we are destined to hold when the discoveries of science shall have been as fully applied to Agriculture as to other branches of industry. The amount of produce raised in New England is worthy of special notice. Maine is put down as raising 848,166 bushels of wheat, 2,630,966 bushels of other grain, and 10,392,380 bushels of potatoes. This, with a population of 500,800. Massachusetts, with a population of 737,786, raises about 158,923 bushels of wheat, 3,604,854 of other grain, and 5,384,662 of potatoes. Vermont, considering her population, far outstrips the others, though it should be remarked that she is purely an agricultural state, while the others are distinguished for commerce as well as for agriculture. In that enterprising state, the farmers raise 642,963 bushels of wheat, 4,051,818 bushels of other grain, and 8,206,784 bushels of potatoes. Rhode Island raises 3,088 bushels of wheat, 699,408 of other grain, and 904,773 of potatoes. Connecticut raises 86,988 bushels of wheat, 3,995,175 of other grain, and 3,214,227 of potatoes. New Hampshire raises 442,754 bushels of wheat, 3,084,854 of other grain, and 6,384,001 of potatoes. *Tribune.*

REFORM.—All accounts concur in stating, that a great and salutary change has taken place in all the departments of government at Washington. Reform was necessary, and this Administration was put in power for the especial purpose of accomplishing the great work, in which it is now engaged heart and soul. Under the late Administration, it was not only deemed no sin, but the broad turnpike to higher advancement, for a clerk to become the hero of a street debate, and devote his time and talents to the service of men, who came into power by a sacrifice of honor. Then, he who could write a political essay for the newspapers, filled with fulsome praise of the matchless abilities and immaculate purity of the Administration, was considered a most accomplished public officer. But these things have now changed. We have taken new latitude and departure, and he who now desires to gain and secure the confidence of the public, must first do his duty to the public. A clerk is not now appointed to figure in the newspapers, or to brawl in the streets—he is appointed to do the duties of his office, and the duties of his office only. The motives of the President and his Cabinet Officers may be slandered, and their actions misrepresented; but poised on their own rectitude of soul, and supported by the confidence of the nation, they will stand unharmed by the violence of the storm. *Register.*

MR. CALHOUN AND THE U. S. BANK.
In a speech delivered by the Hon. John C. Calhoun in the United States Senate, in January, 1834, on the subject of the removal of the deposits, he used the following language:—

"I might say with truth, that the Bank owes as much to me as to any other individual in the country; and I might even add that, had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered."

"I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the Bank has been an indispensable agent in the reformation of specie payments; that without it the restoration could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the monied institutions of the country; and that entire prostration of bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payments, but has given a currency far more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation."

Right of Instruction.—In a public debate between Messrs. McDowell and Stuart, the candidates for Congress in the Augusta district, Virginia, the subject of the Right of Instruction was brought up. Mr. McDowell gave in his adhesion to the instruction doctrine to its fullest extent. Mr. Stuart, as reported by a correspondent of the Richmond Whig, said that "while the wishes of his constituents would always receive the most respectful consideration at his hands, and while their will would be his rule of action in matters of mere expediency, he held the Constitution, which he would swear to support, if elected their representative, to be of paramount obligation, and that he would neither violate it, nor commit an act of moral turpitude, though instructed to do so by every man, woman, and child in the district—or, rather than do such a deed, he would sever his right arm from his body or die in his seat." Mr. S. has since been elected.

By a late decision of the Superior Court for Oglethorpe county, (Geo.) the testimony of several witnesses was declared

to be inadmissible on the ground that they were Unitarians, and supposed not to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

FOR NEW STATES.—During the next Congress, the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and the two Floridas, will probably ask for admission to the family of the American Union.

We have been shown a fine specimen of Coal, recently found in the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, which very much resembles the Anthracite, and to all appearance, would burn equally as well. There are indications, it is said, of an extensive coal formation where this specimen was found, which will, no doubt, be thoroughly explored. *Raleigh Register.*

Mr. David Kensdale, of Stokes county, was lately killed by the falling of a tree while ploughing.

Good Management.—The Newark Advertiser says that fifteen years ago a farm in Western New York of 400 acres, exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for \$4,000. This farm has been so improved by good husbandry that the owner was last year offered for it \$40,000. He refused the offer upon the ground that it had actually netted him the interest of \$60,000.

The Montreal Transcript notices the arrest, by the Montreal Police, of seven individuals, being part of the celebrated gang of house-breakers that arrived last autumn from England, and have been carrying on most extensive depredations in the United States during the winter.

Heavy Damages.—Some time last year, a letter from Montreal announced the elopement of Mrs. Harris, wife of Capt. Harris, 24th regiment, with E. D. David, esq. of Montreal, barrister, and major in the Montreal cavalry. On the 6th inst. the action commenced by Capt. Harris against Mr. David was tried in Montreal, and resulted in a verdict for thirty thousand dollars damages.

Murder will out.—A man named Leach has been arrested in Montgomery county, Pa. charged with having committed murder twenty years ago.

The court house of Emanuel county, Georgia, was destroyed by fire a short time since, and but a single record book saved. The Sheriff of the county has been accused of setting it on fire, and a true bill found against him by the grand jury.

Presentation of the Tippecanoe Flag.
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
New York, May 1, 1841.

In May last, on the Tippecanoe battleground, in presence of some thirty-thousand people, I was intrusted by the surviving soldiers of that memorable field with the flag that was in the midst and thickest of the strife, which I was commanded to take to this commercial metropolis, to be displayed here, before our fellow-citizens, as a living, speaking emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone. When the political contest was over, (in which his courage had been questioned,) and the people had slated him as President in the White House at Washington, I was also to bear it there, and in the name of his fellow-soldiers, request him to deposit it among the honored trophies of the Republic. I promised on that ground to execute this commission, and with an earnest conviction of coming success—that the FORTY-THIRD FOUNDER of the Empire State should herald its arrival there; but, in the midst of scenes so eventful as those of March, I put off the duty, in the hope of a more quiet day, when, now, alas! there is the quiet of the grave!

I see, therefore, no way so proper to obey the orders of the brave men of Tippecanoe as to lay this flag before you, the successor, for whom were the dying injunctions of their illustrious Chief, and upon whom his office, and, I trust, his spirit has fallen, with the request that you will carry out the wish of his compatriots in arms by depositing it among the trophies of the Republic. I beg you, in their name, most tenderly to cherish it. Other flags of our countrymen have, no doubt, been as gallantly defended, and were as glorious on land or sea; but while they may have won but a single ship, or a single field, this has the high honor of winning whole States, of conquering empires, indeed. An old Eagle like this, borne by the pioneers of the wilderness, that has added to the reign of the cross the reign of liberty and law, becomes a holy emblem, with its *in hoc signo vinces* upon it, crying out as from the spirit of the past to the future, and which, as the country becomes older and greater, becomes to all posterity holier and dearer. I have the honor to be yours, respectfully,
JAMES BROOKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

TO JAMES BROOKS, ESQ.
Washington, May 4, 1841.

"The flag which was in the midst and thickest of the strife," and was committed to your care on the Tippecanoe battleground by the surviving soldiers of that memorable field, and which they commanded you to bear to this metropolis as a speaking emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone, has been delivered over to my hands, and will be placed by me among

the honored trophies of the Republic. The account which was given me some years ago, by the gallant Ensign now no more, who upheld that banner amid the perils of the fight, had prepared me to expect to see it as it is, gashed by the tomahawk and rent by balls. That Ensign alone, of all the officers, with but twenty men of the gallant company over which, when the sun went down, that flag so proudly waved, survived to tell in the morning of the hazards of that terrible night. From that brave soldier, who afterwards held high place in the hearts of the people of Indiana, I learned properly to appreciate the fearless bearing and noble conduct of the patriotic citizen who has so recently exchanged this earthly tabernacle of clay for one that endureth forever. Death is the common heritage of all mankind; but so to live as that the darkness of the grave shall not obscure our names, and that they be placed in close association with the names of the great and good who have gone before and who are to come after us, makes death itself a consummation rather to be wished than feared, and throws a light of glory over the grave. Such, now, is the condition of "the old commander" into whose hands, when you received this flag, you so joyously anticipated its delivery. His deeds are now "enrolled in the Capitol," and this banner shall be preserved as a memorial of a battle well fought, and of a victory most nobly won.

I pray you, sir, to accept assurances of my great respect.

JOHN TYLER.

The bearer of the flag at the battle of Tippecanoe, alluded to in the above reply of the President, some of our readers may not recollect, was Ensign Tipton, a Tennesseean by birth, who started from home with only his axe for a patrimony, and who subsequently became a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and one of the most distinguished men in Indiana. Of him the anecdote is narrated, we have seen in the public journals, where General Harrison is represented as riding up in the heat of the battle, inquiring of the young Tipton, "Where is your captain?" "Dead, sir." "Your lieutenant?" "Dead, sir." "Your second lieutenant?" "Dead, sir." "Your ensign?" "He stands before you!" where Tipton then stood, holding and defending this very flag, but so covered with dirt and so besmeared with blood that Gen. Harrison scarcely knew him. "Hold on," said Harrison, "for a moment longer; I will reinforce you;" and he rode off and led up there the company of Capt. Spenser, there were only ten or twelve left not killed or wounded; in this company was this flag.

Obituary.
Died, on Sunday the 16th instant, Dr. WILHELM WHITE, aged fifty years. His praise is generally known. He was highly esteemed as a citizen; in all social relations just, benevolent, tender, and courteous. His last illness, of long duration, was borne with patient cheerfulness. He professed himself a Christian, and was resigned and thankful in the hope of eternal life. [COMMUNICATED.]

THE MARKETS.
Petersburg, May 13.
Cotton, 8 1/2 a 10 1/2
Tobacco—Lugs, 4 25 a 5 75
Leaf, 5 50 a 13 75
Fayetteville, May 12.
Flour, 4 75 a 5 50
Salt—(sack,) 1 90 a 2 25
(bushel,) 75
Cotton, 7 1/2 a 10 1/2
Beeswax, 25 a 26

Soda Water and Ice Cream.
MR. VASSER takes pleasure in informing the public, that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired and is now in operation. The Soda Water is of an excellent quality. SHE has also commenced making ICE CREAM, and persons can be supplied on any day in the week except Sunday and Monday. May 19. 74

FEMALE SCHOOL, in Hillsborough, N. C.
THE evening session of Mr. & Mrs. BURLINGAME'S SCHOOL, will commence on Monday, the 14th inst. June. The vacations will hereafter take place in the Spring and Fall, in order to accommodate pupils from the low country, who find it best to visit home at those seasons.

TERMS, AS HERETOFORE.
Tuition, \$17 50
Music, 25 00
Use of Piano, 5 00
Drawing and Painting, 10 00
French, 15 00
Latin, 10 00

Board in the most respectable families in the place, can be had at \$10 per month, (including every thing); and parents who may wish to place their daughters under our care, can hear of places on application to us. No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered, except in cases of protracted sickness.

REFERENCES.
Hon. F. Nash, Hillsborough.
Dr. James Webb, Hillsborough.
John W. Norwood, Hillsborough.
Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh.
Mr. John M. Roberts, Newbern.
Mr. Alfred Hatch, Newbern.
Mr. Saml. Simpson, Newbern.
Mr. Robert Primrose, Newbern.
Mr. Richard Washington, Waynesboro:ugh.
Rev. F. Nash, Lincolnton.
Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. Greensboro:ugh.
The Star, Standard and Register, Raleigh.
Newbern Spectator and Wilmington Advertiser, will insert once a week for six weeks. May 19. 73

Weekly Almanac.				
MAY.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed
20 Thursday	4 59 7	1	2	3
21 Friday	4 58 7	2	3	4
22 Saturday	4 57 7	3	4	5
23 Sunday	4 56 7	4	5	6
24 Monday	4 55 7	5	6	7
25 Tuesday	4 54 7	6	7	8
26 Wednesday	4 53 7	7	8	9

Buffalo Springs, In Mecklenburg County, V.

THE Subscribers having become the owners of this Property, are extending their means of accommodation, and expect, by the opening of the Season, to be able to afford comfortable entertainment to two hundred and fifty or three hundred visitors. Their cabins are well finished, airy and comfortable—their Stables good, with a pump of excellent water in the yard. Their bar shall be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors that can be procured, and their Table with the best supplies the country will afford. A band of good Music will be always in attendance; in fact, they intend to spare neither trouble or expense in their efforts to render this establishment a pleasant and fashionable resort for both the healthy and the sick.

As to the medicinal properties of the **BUFFALO WATERS**, it might be sufficient to refer to the subjoined statements of Doctors Harris and Venable, two gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effect of the waters in all diseases. But as evidence of their Antibilious effect, the subscriber, David Shelton, will state a fact as coming within his own knowledge, to wit: That for the last 30 years, families (often large) have resided at the Buffalo Springs, and that no instance of Bilious or Ague and Fever ever occurred in a family residing there; and so confident are the owners of the sovereignty of this water in Ague and Fever, and in so many instances have they witnessed cures (generally in a few days,) without ever knowing it to fail in a single instance, that they say to any person who will bring an Ague and Fever to Buffalo Springs, that if it don't cure, that he shall pay nothing for board. They might say much more of the efficacy of these waters in many other diseases, but they will only refer to the certificates of Doctors Harris and Venable.

DAVID SHELTON, CLEM. R. KENNON. April, 1841.

Having practiced Medicine in the neighborhood of the Buffalo Springs for the last twelve years, I have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in various diseases. As a tonic and diuretic, it is not very far, if at all, surpassed by any water in the United States. Its action on the Kidneys is prompt and powerful. It is also sudorific and slightly aperient. These medicinal properties combined, render it useful in all Dropsical affections, Visceral obstructions, particularly of the Liver and Spleen, Catarrhus Vesicæ, Dyspepsia, convalescence from Fever, Drangement of the Secretory Organs, Intermittent Fever, and Remittent Malignia. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cancer or effect, this water acts with the happiest results. In Fever and Ague and protracted Remittent Fever, it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed in reference to its peculiar action on the Kidneys it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as likewise those of the Bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence—and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that in the catarrhus of human ills, there is no class of diseases more perplexing to the physician than those obstinate and painful affections. The important organ peculiar to the sex, when in a state of derangement, exerts an influence which, if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves very often, in one common ruin, both the mind and the body of the hapless sufferer. It is need less here to enumerate these diseases, suffice it to say that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lesion of the organ referred to, that is not either permanently cured or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use, renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmenagogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhilaration of spirits, and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigor infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS. Clarksville, Va. April 21, 1841.

I have for several years been attending to the effects of the waters of the Buffalo Springs, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation, and would, in addition, remark, that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE. Blue Stone April 22, 1841.

Look at this.
THE citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity are informed, that I am obliged to stop Credit at the Post Office, because the P. O. Department forbids it, and requires prompt payment of me.

They will therefore take notice, that from and after the first day of May next an Letter will be suffered to go out of the Post Office until the postage be paid,—postage on News-papers and Pamphlets will be required no more, in advance. This notice excepts no one, it is intended for all concerned. And I hope none will think hard of me for this course, as necessity compels me to it.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M. Hillsboro, April 22, 1841.

Moffat's Life Pills.

PHENIX BITTERS.
A FRESH SUPPLY, Just Received and for Sale at this Office. February 17. 60—

ST. DOMINGO AS IT NOW IS.

The following description of the present state of that island is from the pen of a French naval officer.

"We embarked on board the frigate *Nerside* on the 24th of December. On the 28th we were at Fort Royal, to receive orders from the Admiral, who dispatched us on the 29th to St. Domingo, where we were to take on board the five millions of francs which the Consul General had informed us were ready. We have been three days at anchor in this famous republic, and all that I can say to you of the misery of the people will scarce suffice to give you any idea of it.

"I have been every where, and every where have seen nothing but degradation and corruption. Men in rags compose the army, and exhibit a most ludicrous military masquerade. Cavalry on foot, manœuvre like horses at the word of command, trot, gallop, &c. Both officers and soldiers are without shoes; one has spurs tied by a cord to his naked feet, another has made himself spurs with a piece of iron driven into a wooden sole tied to his foot, and one whole company which I inspected minutely had not a single musket which would go off. The officers in rags ask charity.

"Slothfulness, and poverty in its most hideous form—and in the negro it is most hideous—alone meet your eye at the town of Port au Prince. The fields are over-run by brambles, logwood trees, and the rapacious fleas, which obstruct the roads and destroy the old plantations. With the exception of a few gardens, which here and there are cultivated by the negroes—gardens far inferior to those of our worst slaves—there is no cultivation whatever.

"The only product of the island is coffee, and that every year diminishes so materially that the time is not far distant when it will produce none at all. No more is planted, and the old coffee plantations are not even taken care of. The owners gather the crops from their own fields, in the midst of briars and weeds, no laborers being to be had, the one not being willing to work for the other."

Whitewashing Extraordinary.—The Rev. Mr. Williams, whose return to the South Seas was noticed in the Herald a few days ago, gives in one of his narratives a highly amusing account of the effect produced on the natives of one of the islands by a successful attempt which had been made to convert the coral of their shores into lime. After having laughed at the process of burning, which they believed was to cook the coral for food, what was their astonishment when in the morning they found the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow! They danced, they sung, they shouted, they screamed for joy. The whole island was soon in commotion, given up to wonder and curiosity. The *bon ton* immediately voted the whitewash a cosmetic and a kalydor, and superlatively happy did many a worthy creature consider herself could she enhance her charms by a dash of the white brush. And now party spirit ran high, as it will do in more civilized countries, as to who was or who was not entitled to a preference. One party argued their superior rank and riches; a second got the brush and were determined at all events to keep it; and a third to overturn the whole that they might obtain some of the sweepings. They did not scruple to rob each other of the little share that some had been so happy as to procure. But soon new lime was prepared, and in one week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war club, or a garment, but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but what had his skin painted with the most grotesque figures; not a pig but what was similarly whitened; and even mothers might be seen in every direction exclaiming with extravagant gestures and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed infants.

English paper.

Criminal Code of Alabama.—The laws of Alabama, as revised at the last session of the Legislature, (says the Louisville Advertiser) make but one kind of crime punishable by death, while forty-two kinds are held punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary, from periods varying from two up to fifty years. Murder is the first degree is the crime which the law makes punishable by death, but even this the court can, at its option, punish by sentence of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. Death in a duel is held to be murder in the second degree, and made punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of ten years. To give, accept, or carry a challenge, disqualifies for holding office in the state, and is further punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary for two years. Bribery of executive, legislative, or judicial officers, from two to seven years; steamboat racing, by which life is endangered, for two years; and loss of life, or injury to the person by negligence or want of skill in officers of boats, from two to ten years.

An Irish Coachman's method of gaining his first place.—The master had two beautiful English horses, and he wanted a careful man to drive them; he was a mighty pleasant gentleman, and he loved a joke. Well, there was as many as fifteen after the place, and to the first that went up to him, "Now, my man," says he, "tell me," says he, "how near the edge of a precipice would you undertake to drive my carriage?" So the boy considered, and he says, says he, "With-in a foot, please your honor, and no harm." "Very well," says he, "go down, and I'll give you your answer by-and-by." So the

next came up, and said he'd be bound to carry 'em within half a foot; and the next said five inches; and another—a dandy fellow—said he'd drive within three inches and a half; he'd go bail. Well, at last my turn came, and when his honor asked me how nigh I would drive his carriage to a precipice, I says, says I, "Plaze your honor, I'd keep as far off it as I could." "Very well, Misher Byrnes," says he, "you're my coachman," says he. "Och! the roar there was in the kitchen when I went down and told the joke."

The Better Way.—The sons of the poor die rich—while the sons of the rich die poor. What encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to use our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.

The Board of Consulting Physicians in Boston, have expressed an opinion that the total abolition of the present system of quarantine regulations is demanded by the public good.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of **SPRING GOODS,** bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11.

72-

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths, Invisible Green do, Cassimeres and Satinets, Black Silk and Satin Vestings, do, French, London and Furniture Prints, Black Silks and Printed Mulls, Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon, Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths, Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Mulls.

Riband, Edgings and Brown Linen, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware.

Paints, Nails and Iron, Leaf and Brown Sugar, SADDLERY—Bridle bits, Buckles, Plush, Webbing, Truss and Morocco Skins, HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Mole-skin and Palm-leaf Hats.

Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Putaps and Shoes, 500 pounds Cotton Yarn, Books, Paper, and Paper Prints, Maryland Scotch Snuff, Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy and Bar Soap, and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5.

71- 6m

Just Received and for Sale, DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills. Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills. Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills. Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges. Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges. Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast. Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup. W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment. Harrison's Specific Ointment.

Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR. A. PARKS.

May 5.

71-

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST, on Tuesday the 4th inst. between 1st Gen. Tullinger and John Wiley's, a small leather Pocket Book, containing sixty three dollars in North Carolina money—two \$10 bills of the State Bank, the rest mostly Cape Fear—and one twenty dollar Mississippi bill. Among the papers is a note of hand on Ezekiel May for ten dollars, and a Peddling License for Orange county. A liberal reward will be given for the said pocket book and its contents, if delivered to the subscriber, or if left with Mr. John S. Turentine, or at the Printing Office in Hillsborough.

ADOLPH MARX.

May 12.

73- 3wp

Attention!

To the Commissioned Officers of the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia. YOU and each of you are hereby notified and commanded to attend at David Mebane's on Saturday the 22nd day of May inst, by 11 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Regimental Court Martial.

THOS. JONES, Col. Com.

May 16.

72-

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co., December 16.

72-

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north. About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north. Apply to JAMES WEBB.

April 20.

69-

NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP!!

We are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS, Do. do. Blue do. Do. do. Invisible Green, do. Black Lams, Do. Drop Deta, } SUMMER CLOTHS. Do. Erminets, }

Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes, Silk, Satin, Cassimeres, } VESTINGS. and Marcellies, } Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin.

Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham, Figured, striped and plain Light Silks, Black and blue-black Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Plain and Chequered Muslin.

Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Damask and Bird eye Diaper, Irish and Brown Linens, Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings, Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres, Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings, Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS, Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers, Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers, Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Molasses, Lard and Brown Sugar, Black and Green Teas, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28.

70-

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of Nicks & Clark's Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser, for which they will allow any reasonable time. From \$1.50 up to \$50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings, Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bagles, Flutes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordions, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music, and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, Va. March 31.

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

The subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store in Strawberry street, a large assortment of Pianos of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs. Nicks & Clark, New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them about 5 feet 8 inches, answers quick when spoken for, teeth wide apart; low forehead; complexion not the blackest, though dark. Twenty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail.

CHARLES BERG & CO. Pianos tuned and let on hire. Petersburg, April 1.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Prospect Hill, Bladen County, a Negro boy named TOM. He was purchased of Allen Cain, of Orange county, where he is supposed to be gone. He is very stout, and weighs about 190 pounds; has been frost bitten; has a very peculiar walk, turns his toes very much out; height about 5 feet 8 inches; answers quick when spoken for; teeth wide apart; low forehead; complexion not the blackest, though dark. Twenty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail.

WM. N. WHITTED. Prospect Hill, Bladen, March 21.

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN. J. S. SMITH. January 13.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods.

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

NICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3.

if 63

PRIVAT

Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be \$150 per annum, paid semi-annually in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subscriber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the

Rev. JOHN WITHERSPOON.

April 1.

66-

BOOTS, SHOES, &c. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality. Do. Do. second do. Do. Shoes, first quality. Do. Do. second do. Do. Do. third do. Do. Pumps—various qualities. Do. Gaiter Shoes. Do. Pump Shoes. Do. Slippers.

Boys' Shoes—various qualities. Do. Pumps and Slippers. Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers. Do. do. colored do. Do. Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.

Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers. Do. Leather Shoes and Slippers. Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slippers—thick and thin soled.

Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities. Do. Morocco and Leather Shoes. Do. Low Shoes.

Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing, and having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29.

70-

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 20.

FURNITURE.

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood. He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture, among which will be BED STEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stages of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms. All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3.

58- 3m

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than in Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. F. C. HILL.

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8.

16-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841. Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife, against Durell Mangum and others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Durell Mangum, James Adams and Clary his wife, and Arthur Mangum, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that notice be given to the defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this case will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. Price Adv. \$5 00.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having received their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call. Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market, all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no fine promises in deceiving the credulous and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5.

71-

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, prepared by the experience of the most skillful physicians, and the most judicious chemists, in every form of the Chronic Catarrh, all having the same origin, and invariably cured from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all diseases, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT evolution of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the best rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dealt with or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body; the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those tumors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, a tendency to dyspepsia, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, the each day it is extending itself; for wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS is ABSOLUTELY required. These the conductors of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and cells which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills: Dennis Heatt, Hillsborough. Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsburgh. Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington. Joseph A. St. Louis, Midway, Davidson. James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill. J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph. John R. Brown, Privilege, do. M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham. G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange. E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford. J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.

James Johnson, Wentworth, do. Wood & Neal, Madison, do. J. W. Burton & Co., Leaksville, do. Owen M'Alleg, Yanceyville, Caswell. N. J. Palmer, Milton, do.

December 18. 48- 12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has proved an astonishing cure in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsborough Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13.

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great credit, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 60-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841. Petition of George Hoffines and others, against Lucetta and Molly Farmer.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lucetta Farmer and Molly Farmer, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that notice be given to the defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this case will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. Price Adv. \$5 00.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEATT.